The Star of Wednesday last has an article, entitled

"The Other Side," discussing the policy of the govern-ment in respect to the Mormons of Utah, upon which it engrafts an article on the same subject from the Charleston Mercury. This latter article, which the Star approves in all its

parts, we propose to examine; and as the principles involved are important and fundamental ones, and as we have every disposition to deal fairly with our Charleston conte rary, we include the entire article of the Mercury among these our comments, though in detached parts for con-

The article opens thus:

"The Mornous.—Much has been said, within the last two months, of the atrocity and barbarism of Mormon practices and institutions. Many papers have recom-mended the interference of the government, and the uppractices and institutions. Many papers have reco-mended the interference of the government, and the rooting of this foul excrescence from the surface of c

body-politic.
... The Mormons have, in fact, set up for themselves and to 'imperium in imperi.' They have gone further, and to some extent defied the authority of the United States. It is said Mr. Buchanan and the cabinet have determined to enforce the governmental authority; and, to this extent, we highly approve of interference. To the point of we highly approve of interference. To the point of maintaining the authority of the United States we deem it not only expedient, but necessary, to proceed. This is practicable and easy of accomplishment, though possibly expensive. Even if resisted, five or ten thousand men, under a resolute commander, could speedily overawe these people and enforce obedience to United States

With the Mercury, "to the point of maintaining the authority of the United States we deem it not only expedient, BUT NECESSARY, to proceed," and we have never learned that the President and his cabinet intend to proceed be yond this point.

The Mercury continues:

"In reality there is no incompatibility between Mor-monism and the United States authority. The latter is limited in its scope, and does not reach the peculiarities of the Mormons. Let us, for a moment, examine them and see. They consist of two things—polygamy and a antary church government.
Polygamy, as it is called amongst the Mormons,

only concubinage. No form of marriage is executed be-tween the parties. Brigham Young, or one of the elders, says to a woman that she is 'scaled' to such a man, and she goes and lives with him. Brigham calls all who are sealed to him wives, but they are only concubines. Now is there any law of the United States making concubinage a crime! Some of the States make adultery a punisha-ble offence in their courts; but there is no such law enacted by Congress for the Territories, nor made by Utah for the people that inhabit its Territory. The concubi-nage of Mormonism may, therefore, continue in existence with the full authority of the United States in this Terri-

tory.

"As to the other peculiarity—the quasi government o their church. All churches take cognizance of the conduct of their members, and the submission to their behests is entirely voluntary. So, if the Mormons think proper to submit to the decrees of their church, in matters of personal conduct, or even in matters of property, as did the primitive Christians, how can government in-terfere? If the people will not bring suits into the courts of the United States how can the courts adjudicate? It appears to us, therefore, that the peculiarity of Mormon-ism may coexist with the full acknowledgment of the subscript and lower the United States.

Inasmuch as there exists no intention on the part of the President and cabinet to regulate the marriage rela tion in Utah, or to coerce the people of that country into bringing suits in the United States courts against one another, we do not propose to discuss the question whether "the peculiarity of Mormonism MAY coexist with the full acknowledgment of the authority and laws of the United States?" The practical question is, do the two co-exist, or, rather, are the people of Utah disposed to conform themselves to the authority and laws of the United States † Do the People of Utah conform Themselves THE AUTHORITY AND LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES?

This is the question to be determined in discussing the propriety of sending a military force to Utah; and wheth er or not 'Mormonism may coexist with an acknowledge ment of the authority of the United States is an unimportant consideration in discussing such propriety.

That the people of Utah do not conform themselves to the authority and laws of the United States the Mercury admits, and the Executive believes, or, at all events entertains apprehensions.

The Mercury says they have "set up for themselves an 'imperium in imperio,' " and "to some extent defied the authority of the United States," and the President and cabinet (it is understood) have determined to send a force of 2,500 men to that Territory. For our part, we have no doubt of the prudence as well as propriety of sending even a larger force to see that laws of the United States be faithfully executed.

There are facts known to the whole country which can not be ignored. These people have been expelled from two States, and have twice driven from their midst officers appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to administer the laws of the country. These facts are known to the whole country, and may not be ignored. Their weight must be acknowledged by every reflecting mind.

may disapprove of or be shocked at the polygamous prac-tices of the Mormons, the Executive has no authority for interfering either to regulate the marriage relation or, as the Mercury treats the subject, to suppress "concubinage. We agree, also, with the Mercury, that the Executive of the United States has no authority to coerce the people of Utah to bring suits in court against one another. The "Mormons" are perfectly free to submit their dis putes, of whatever kind, to the decrees of their church, or any other arbitration, or to have no disputes at all. But the "Mormons" are not the only people in Utah unless, indeed, with the surveyor general, the judge of the United States court, the marshal, and the "woman who boarded Gentiles," all other Gentiles have been ex pelled that country within the last few weeks.

of the United States were acquired by the common blood and common treasure of all the States, ANI OUGHT TO BE the common stock and for the common benefit of

This evident fact and irresistible deduction from itfirst put forward by Luther Martin in 1787 in his speech to the house of delegates of Maryland, and subsequently pursued by Mr. Calhoun-make the foundation upor which the democratic party have reared their constitu tional legislation for the Territories, perfected in the ka-Kansas act by the repeal in terms of the so

called Missouri Compromise.

The public lands are held by the United States in trust as the common stock and for the common benefit of all the States, and the Territories are open for settlement by the citizens of all the States. The "Gentile" citizens o South Carolina and of every other State have the right to go and settle in Utah, carrying with them their property and religion, but this right will be valueless if their disputes, of whatever kind and with whomsoever, are to submitted to the decrees of the Mormon church Doubtless the Gentiles would prefer to seek justice from the courts of law established by Congress, and it is the clear duty of the Executive to see that no hindrance shall

The land laws of the United States, elsewhere opera tive, in Utah are of no avail, and the lands in that Territory, by legislative or church authority, have been appor tioned in immense tracts to Mormon dignitaries, none o whom have paid a dollar into the treasury for the common benefit of all the States. Justice to the States, a well as fidelity to the law, requires that these laws be ex-ecuted, and to execute them it is evident that military

But the Mercury suggests that—even in case there b an incompatibility between "Mormonism" and "the full acknowledgment of the authority and laws of the Unithere is a means whereby the Mormons may escape all disturbance by the United States-"a remedy so easy" that the Mercury does not "doubt they will us

We present this view, which we confess has greatly sur-

prised us, in the Mercury's own words "But if there was an incompatibility between them, remedy is so easy, of making themselves a State, that we cannot doubt they will use it. They have upwards of one hundred thousand people in Utah, and proselytes are daily flocking into the Territory, both from Europe and this country, to swell their numbers. Now, what is to prevent them from applying at the next Congress for admission into the Union as a State? What will the advocates of squatter sovereignty say to the proposal? Can they reject it? Even on the principle laid down in the President's inaugural address Utah must be admitted. The constitution of the United States prescribes but one condition to the admission of a Territory as a State—the constitution shall be republican; and by the laws of Congress, as well as the usages of the general government, any Teras well as the usages of the general government, any Ter-ritory having a sufficient number of inhabitants to send a member of Congress shall be admitted into the Union. member of Congress shall be admitted into the Union.
That number is now one hundred thousand; and the Mormons have this number, and more, in Utah Territory.
Once a State, are not the contracts of marriage, like all
other contracts, under the exclusive control of the State? Can the general government, or any other State, dictate what shall be the laws of marriage in a State, or prescribe or limit the authority of courts established within its limts by a State?

its by a State?

"For these reasons it appears to us that Mormonism can only be abolished by the progress of civilization and the morality of a true religion. The force of the United States, employed to establish United States authority, will not touch the peculiarities of Mormondom, and cannot overthrow its institutions. Force, employed to destroy the people or extirpate their doctrines, would be worthy only of the dark ages of persecution."

We here understand the Mercury to assert that the general rule as to the admission of States is applicable alike to hostile and friendly communities. In this we differ. The general rule we will state, we think, to the atisfaction of the Mercury. It is this:

"Congress is bound to admit as a State a community lawfully settled on territory of the United States (not in-cluded in any of the States) whenever, having a popula-tion equal to the ratio of representation, such community applies for admission and presents a republican constitu-

This rule is, we think, fairly deducible from the action of Congress and the debates in the Senate upon the adnission of Arkansas and Michigan in the years 1835 and 1836. Prominent among the debaters of the questions nvolved in the admission of these States were Messrs. Buchanan, (who had charge of the memorial of Arkan as,) Benton, (who had charge of that of Michigan,) Calnoun, Walker, Niles, Morris of Ohio, Grundy, and

In the debates referred to, conducted by such distinguished statesmen, it was claimed, "with little difference of opinion," that Michigan and Arkansas had a right to be received into the Union; that this was matter of ight, not a matter of favor; and that a "solemn duty" devolved on Congress to admit them.

Our Charleston contemporary should, however, not lose ight of the fact that there was no suggestion that the people of either of the States asking admission were hostile to the government and people of the United States. On the contrary, it was urged that the desire to be admitted furnishes clear proof that the Union is highly esteemed and has its foundations deep in the hearts of our fellow

Again . Michigan was not admitted at once as a State. The delay in admitting her was caused by the fact that 'domestic tranquillity," to "insure" which was one of the objects of the constitution, would have been disturbed by her immediate admission. The boundaries of Michigan, as set forth in her constitution, conflicted with those of Ohio, and the admission of Michigan was made dependent on the condition precedent that her boundaries should e so circumscribed as to avoid such conflict, and thus insure domestic tranquillity."

The general rule we have set out above is in conformity with the principles laid down by Mr. Calhoun in his cel chrated resolutions of 1847, constituting what has been termed the southern platform. But no such general rule can be drawn either from the debates we have referred to, and the action of Congress thereon, or from the constitution itself, which makes obligatory the admission of a

A great controlling cause of the Union was the desire ov it to gain strength to "provide for the common deence," and in arranging the terms of the Union friendly States met and counselled together. Enemies were no admitted into the counsels. To have admitted unfriendly states to join the Union would neither have insured d mestic tranquillity nor promoted the general welfure, much less would it have provided for the common defence. To provide for the common defence, strength was sought to gained by union. But union can only give strength when it is the union of friendly States.

Mr. Calhoun held the opinion that " No other condition is imposed by the federal constitution on a State, in order to be admitted into this Union, except that its constitution shall be republican; and that the imposition of any other by Congress would not only be in violation of the constitution, but in direct conflict with the principle on which our political system rests."

This rule or principle was eliminated and expressed in jew of and to cover the cases of the admission of States which had already occurred, or were likely to occur.

Among these cases is not included that of a hostile State sking to be admitted into the Union. Application for mission into the Union was never considered part of the strategy of war. It is the "latitudinous" application of the principle to a case not included in the range of cases to cover which the principle was drawn and expressed that has led the Charleston Mercury into the rave error into which it has fallen.

A few words of the Mormons and the policy of the govrnment towards them, and we are done.

In case of a foreign war, it is evident that the presence mongst us of a powerful and increasing organized and ostile body of men, most of whom are unnaturalized ocated in the heart of the country at a point which comnands the best overland communication (for a large portion of the year) between our Atlantic and Pacific possessions, must seriously weaken us as one of the powers of

Past events (some of them both recent and startling) would indicate that the Mormons are hostile to the instituons and people of the United States. Prudence and sound solicy require that we should either remove the hostility intertained from the minds of the Mormons, or remove he Mormons beyond our limits. To accomplish eith of these objects military force is requisite.

We admit that force and harshness cannot eradicate ostility from the mind. This can only be done by moral influences. But there are moral influences now latent in Utah which can only be set free by military force. It is elieved there is a large portion of the population of Utah-perhaps a third or a fourth-who are secretly opposed to the system to which they apparently yield a willing support. The moral influence of their opposition s latent, and must continue so to be until fear of the onsequences of declared opposition shall be removed by sufficiently powerful protecting force.

Even an inconsiderable schism will give vitality and efficiency to the trials by jury, and, consequently, to the action of the law upon individuals. It will be a sad thing of the law must act upon the community of Mormons. A sufficient or abundant force will, it is evident, accomplish what one of doubtful strength may entirely fail to acomplish. Anything like stratagem in accomplishing the objects proposed in Utah, besides being unworthy of the overnment, would be bad policy.

The governor who may be selected by the President rould promote the objects of his mission by plainly and temperately informing the people in his inaugural speech or address of the distrust entertained of their loyalty to he government and friendliness to the people of the United States, and by saying to them "Ecce signum—Here is the evidence of this distrust in our army of two thousand five hundred men sent here to enable me to execute the aw, so that its most powerful violator may not escape

oses of the Executive, sustained by the presence of indant force, would promote a speedy separation of the friendly from the hostile, and advance and facilitate the operations of the law.

The evil growing out of Mormon affairs-now of such asgnitude as to excite the attention if not the apprehen- short time. - Steubenville (Ohio) Herald,

sion of the whole country-had its origin in the failure of President Fillmore to see that the laws were faithfully executed. When the Mormons first settled in Utah they were trespassers on public domain not opened to settle ment, and violators of the laws regulating intercours with the Indian tribes. Then two squadrons of dragoon could have removed the evil; now it may be that thou so-Mr. Hoxay M. Lawis, Montgomery, Alabama, is our general trav

BTM*. Hench M. Lewis, Montgomery, Alabama, is our general travelling agent for the States of Alabama and Tennessee, assisted by C. F. Lewis, James O. Lewis, and Sancer D. Lewis.

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BTM**. C. W. James, No. 1 Harrison street, Cincinnett, Ohio, is our general collecting agent for the Western States and Texas, assisted by H. J. Thomas, William H. Thomas, Thos. M. James, Dr. A. L. Childs, Ground Mordus, and Bichard Leare. Receipts of either will be good. ease becomes known. The promptness with which Presi-dent Buchanan has taken up the settlement of the affairs

of Utah must command the approval of the whole The public have confidence that means adequate to the

be placed at the disposal of the governor to whom shall be confided this delicate and important trust. H.

THE FIRST PASSAGE OF THE UNITED STATES

emoval of the evils of which the country complains will

sands of men and millions of expenditure may be neces

sary. There is nothing more true than that the best day

of the body-politic is the first day the existence of the dis

It was peculiarly unfortunate that the first pa Nagara across the Atlantic should have been attended by a number of petty accidents which prevented the sailing qualities of that noble ship from being thoroughly tested; but Uncle Sam is always unfortunate in the details of all his great undertakings. We built one of the largest war steamers in the word, on the finest model, and fitted her out on an international expedition regardless of expense The whole country was on tip-toe of expectation awalting the intelligence of her arrival in England, confident that she would beat every other vessel afteat, and the first news we hear of her is that she was nearly twice as long she would beat every other vessel atloat, and the first news we hear of her is that she was nearly twice as long in crossing the Atlantic as an ordinary steamer; and the consequence of this long passage was owing to no fault in the ship nor in her engines, but in the worthlessness of her spars and the insecurity of her rigging. When the Niagara was first getting under way in our harbor the head of one of the cylinders burst, and she was detained a week while a new one was being made. She started on a trial trip of two days, and a gentle wind carried away her foretop-gallant mast; she had hardly got to sea when she carried away her mizzentop-gallant mast; and the first smart gale proved that the iron fastenings of the standing rigging could not be relied upon, one of the four swifters having parted; so that it was necessary to be extremely cautious about carrying sail. The consequence was, that, instead of crossing the Atlantic in twelve days, she took nearly eighteen. Notwithstanding all these annoying accidents, which we trust the Secretary of the Navy will make the subject of an investigation, so that the blame may be placed where it belongs, the Niagara is pronounced by her officers a great success.—N. Y. Times.

We deem it but fair to state, in advance of results, that

We deem it but fair to state, in advance of results, that he Niagara did not emanate from the Navy Department but, on the contrary-as we have reason to believe-was forced upon the department by irresistible outside pressure ; therefore, as the department cannot take credit fo any excellence this ship may display, it must be held her inefficiency. The model qually above reproach for of the Niagara submitted by her constructor, though presenting admirable points, and most especially designed for the attainment of high speed, did not meet the approval of the constructors at Washington, and the ar angement of her decks and disposition of her interior was at variance with the general views of the navy. Her spars, as well as everything else about her, were dra the same hand, excepting only the engines, which ere built by contract.

In fact, all that the Navy Department has had to do with the Niagara—namely, to appoint her crew and offi-cers—has been well done; for her commander has most isely considered the success of the mission in which she is now engaged of too great importance to the nation to be hazarded by testing to the utmost the power of her machinery or the endurance of her spars, both of which had intimated by strong symptoms that they required nursing.

roblem which has long engaged the best minds both or Europe and America, and its solution can only be approached with any probability of success by profound study, enlightened by long and varied experience; therefore, in departing suddenly and widely from the path of safe precedent, in attempting, at the cost of more than a milion of dollars, the creation of a "full-powered steam frigate," we appear to have been in rather too great has after perfection; nevertheless we hesitate to blame the step, for, although it may have been injudiciously taken, it was in the right direction, and will at least result in teaching the nation what it would not otherwise have believed—viz: that the construction and equipment of shipsof-war, in this age of the world, is a " specialité," demand ing for its successful application high attainments and long experience, and that it no more conclusively follows because a man has built a world-renowned "clipper" that he can build a successful frigate, than that he who has built a good rail fence is, as a consequence, qualified to functionet a railroad

In conclusion, we must say that it would be very prenature and unjust at this time to express any opinion of the Niagara; that she has fine qualities we can and most sincerely do we hope that an experiment in nathat at the earliest convenient season she will be thoroughly tested, and the excellences of her model fully developed; but this can only be done, according to all accounts, after she shall have been sparred and rigged upon different principles.

> From the Detroit Free Press, June 5. FROM LAKE SUPERIOR.

The propellers Mineral Rock, Capt. Fraser, and Iron City Capt Turner, arrived from Lake Superior vesterday The former left Ontonagon on Saturday las and the latter on Sunday. The Iron City arrived at Superior City (the first boat in) on the 25th ult., and left

The Mineral Rock has been gone from this port five reeks, three of which she has been ice-bound. She brought down a heavy load of copper, as follows: From the Cliff mine, 118 tons; Copper Falls, 90 do.; Minne sota, 62 do.; Rockland, 52 do.; North American, 26 do. Central, 16 do.; other mines, about 30 do.

Some of the masses on the deck of the Mineral Rock are the largest and purest yet brought down from the nineral district of our State, weighing from 4,500 to over ,000 pounds each. Nine of these big specimens from the North American, and a like number from the Cliff nine, average more than two tons and a half each ! Eight from the Copper Falls mine are a little above these. Most of these masses seem to be as pure as coin, and, we should judge, contain from eighty to ninety per cent. of There is considerable silver in small parti-

cies scattered through some of them.

There was considerable ice in Lake Superior when the lineral Rock left there, and the harbors of Marquette and the Portage were supposed to be still closed by it. The other ports were entirely clear. The wheels of the Mineral Rock were considerably crippled, the ice having proken four of her buckets entirely off. She will repair however, without any detention on that account.

A Free Honning Scene The most heart-rending spectacle that it has ever been our painful duty to record ccurred in Aleppo township, near Steubenville, Ohio, or the 25th ult. The house belonging to Mr. Peter Lyons who resides in that township, was burned to ashes, whi he was in the field at work. The only occupants of the house at the time of the fire were Mrs. Lyons and a small child. Mrs. Lyons having discovered the fire, which originated in the upper part of the building, and leaving the child lying on the bed, she went to get some water but on attempting to return to the house she was pre-vented by the flames. After making several unsuccessfu attempts to effect an entrance, in order to rescue her child from the devouring flames, her clothes unfortunately aught fire and were literally con

When Mr. Lyons returned he found Mrs. Lyons lying short distance from where the house had stood, almo n the agonies of death. The child was not rescued, and nothing remained of it but a few of its bones. Mrs. Lyons (at last accounts) was not expected to survive but a very

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 10, 1857.

GOV. WALKER'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

One of the chief merits of Gov. Walker's inaugural address is its entire freedom from the warping influences of simply partisan views. He addresses himself, not to democrats or black-republicans, pro-slavery or free-State men, although he has a few emphatic words to say to each, but to the whole people of the whole Territory, and with a degree of earnestness and eloquence which will command universal attention if it does not secure general conviction. Happily for the country and the great principle with which, if we may so call it, Gov. Walker's mission is identified, such a change has taken place in the private sentiments and private affairs of the people of this once-distracted Territory, that the words of patriotic counsel and conciliation are not now likely to fall unheeded and unimproved. Free, social intercourse, candid and frequent interchanges of opinion, and a munity of business interests, are great fees to calousies, and to bigotry and intolerance of every form and hue. And we take it that the cordial welcome that has been extended to Governor Walker by the people of Kansas, irrespective of party, and the general confidence apparently which they repose in his statements and assurances, are the legitimate fruits of the partial working out of a principle which lies at the very foundation of our republican institutions. Since the presidential election the people of Kansas have felt that the outside pressure has relaxed in no slight degree; and as no profitable political market can be found at present for their shricks," they have been permitted to engage in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, to found towns and cities, and to have an almost realizing sense of the vast riches of a domain which was acquired by the common treasure and the common sacrifices of all the elder States. The result of this partial non-intervention is before us. If there is sincerity in the public and private sentiments of the leading citizens of Kansas, it may be regarded as a fixed fact that the popular-sovereignty principle is now generally recognised as a rule of political action by the people of that Territory, and that they are ready and willing to apply that principle in the settlement of those unsappy differences which at one time were surrounded with so many serious dangers to the peace and ven safety of the Union.

The great principle imbodied in the Nebraska Kansas act has already been ratified by a direct vote of the American people, and its constitutionality recognised by the highest judicial tribunal in the land. The whole country, no less than the administration. desire that the differences and difficulties in Kansas should be adjusted and settled in accordance with that principle. The long and distinguished public career of Governor Walker, his ardent patriotism. his lofty talents, and his remarkable capacities for the practical duties of statesmanship, are no slight guarintees that, in the discharge of the peculiarly-delicate and important responsibilities which he has assumed. he will not disappoint public expectation or sully a brilliant political record.

STRIKING CONTRASTS.

The know-nothings concoct their political action in secret; swear their votaries to silence-to "know nothing" of what is ordered or performed—to be ignorant as witnesses, and to screen the order when on juries. They, under midnight orders, seek to prevent the elector from voting, and beat, bruise shoot, and often murder those who resist their unlawful and criminal acts. Let New Orleans, Louisville, Baltimore, Washington, and other cities testify.

the colored race at a distance, and practise none at nome. They denounce the laws of other States as harsh, but, when they have the power, they enact unconstitutional and tyrannical ones at home. They rave because their invalid laws are not respected, and insist they should control, right or wrong, until the courts declare them unconstitutional; while, at the same time, they denounce the Supreme Court for a decision that is undoubted law, and proclaim their ntention not to conform to it.

The democratic party sympathizes with all proper objects of sympathy everywhere, not overlooking those at its own door. It is opposed to secret political societies, to all interference with the voter, and to every infraction of the peace or violation of the laws, and believes in being open and frank upon the witness stand, conscientious in the jury box, and is for punishing all crimes. It resists the enactment of nconstitutional laws, or those savoring of tyranny and oppression, and respects and conforms to the decisions of the courts authoritatively pronounced. It upholds the constitution and laws, and lawfully-constituted authorities, and seeks to confer the greatest good upon the greatest possible number of the

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF FRANCE According to official statements recently published in the Paris Moniteur, the customs revenue of France for the month of March amounted to 15.964.902 francs, (\$3,192,980,) showing an increase of 1,582,678 francs (\$316,535) over the corresponding month of last year. For the first quarter of 1857 the total amount of customs revenue reached 43,756,453 francs. while for the corresponding period of 1856 it did not exceed 38.548.100 francs-showing an increase in faver of 1857 of 5 208 353 francs, or upwards of \$1,000. 000. The articles which show the greatest increase during the quarter are, coffee, 4,048,293 francs; spirituous and other potable liquors, 1,636,813 francs; foreign sugar, 1,578,203 francs; French colonial ditto, 329,728 francs; hemp and flax, 366,151 francs; oleaginous seed, 109,753 francs; nitrates of soda and potash, gold in bullion and specie, cocoa, corn, mahogany, olive oil, pig lead, pepper, and raw and spun silk. The chief articles of diminution are, iron in bars and steel, 1,050,947 francs; raw cotton, 1,065,638 francs; common oil, indigo, coal, cochineal, and rough castings.

It is stated that 136 railroads in Great Britain have

KNOW NOTHING RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE MIL-ITARY BEING CALLED OUT .- OPINIONS OF THE

A very important fact is disclosed in the pream-

ble to the resolutions adopted by the Board of Common Council on Monday last, which is, that the responsibility for an appeal to military force on the day of election rests almost entirely on the knownothing members of the late board. It appears that, after the commissioners of election for the first precinct of the Third ward and the first precinct of the Fourth ward, two of each three of whom were knownothings, had established the polls of their respective precincts near each other and near the Northern market-house, apprehensions were entertained that disorders would take place on the day of election, in consequence of which apprehensions a bill was offered on the last day of meeting of the late Board of Common Council authorizing the mayor to appoint fifty extra policemen on the day of the election. A majority of that board were knownothings, and here was a proper occasion for them to show their aversion to a resort to the military for a police. There are only two regular policemen to each of the seven wards of the city, and four auxiliary guards, which, with the chief of police and the captain of the auxiliary guard, make a total force for the whole city of 44. There are fourteen voting precincts in the city, each of which required two policemen, or a total of 28; leaving only sixteen policemen to repress disorder in other places throughout the city. The mayor, by law, could only dearly-cherished errors, sectional prejudices and appoint ten extra police. If the know-nothings in the late Board of Common Council, or ever two of their number, had voted for the proposition to authorize the mayor to appoint fifty extra policemen there is little doubt but that the rioting might have been suppressed without calling out the military. But the know-nothing members to a man (one being absent) voted against this moderate proposition, while the anti-know-nothing members to a man (one being absent) voted for it. It is clear therefore that the know-nothing members of the Board of Common Council-carrying out, it may be, the behests of their secret clubs-created a necessity for bringing out the military in case of dis-turbance by their refusal to allow the small increase of the civil force which was asked for and needed on this occasion.

From the tone of our exchanges-and they include papers of all political denominations—this explanation would seem almost uncalled for, for public opinion everywhere, with unexampled unanimity, has set tled down into the belief as to where the real responsibility rests. The New York Express, the leading organ of the so-called Americans, says :

"If there is anything like justice in or about Washington, it is to be hoped it will overtake the diabolic wretches whose disgraceful conduct converted the muni-cipal election there on Monday into a scene of riot and bloodshed. We see that it is charged in some quarters that the rowdies who took a reading particle of turbances were 'know-nothings'—in other words, 'Americans.' Now, we do not know what the 'plug-uglies' call themselves; but we know that they are not Americans. that the rowdies who took a leading part in these di Americans do not disgrace themselves in that way. We have heard of the short boys here, and the killers in Philadelphia, figuring in such scenes, in order to sway or determine our elections; but Americans never, never, never! If these Baltimore rowdies, then, went to Wash ington to smash ballot-boxes, drive voters away from the polls, and establish a regular Reign of Terror—we say i they have done all this in and under the name of Ameri canism—then they have been stealing the 'livery of Heaven to serve the devil in.' "

The New York Mirror (Fremont) says:

"The promptness with which the President of the United States ordered out the military to put down the election riot in Washington, and the decided and vigor-ous instructions given to the federal authorities in Ohio, are cheering indications that we have a government over us, and a live Executive at the head of it. Let every vio lation of the laws be met as Napoleon met the mob in Paris, and there will be less rebellion spouted from pul pits, poured forth in the columns of newspapers, or demonstrated by the smashing of ballot-boxes. In the midst of a lawlessness and disorganization bordering upon absolute anarchy, we are glad to find in the head of the nation a man who, like the indomitable Jackson, is not afraid to 'take the responsibility' of enforcing the laws of

The Baltimore Sun (independent) says:

"The late election riots at the national capital, di graceful as they were in their character and bloody in their consequences, will, there is some reason to hope, be fruitful of good results. With scarcely an exception, the press is universal in its stern denunciation of suppression. And although the name of our city is dis-tinctly associated with them, yet we find a generous discrimination, prompt to attach the blame to that class of our population to which it unquestionably belongs. The lesson is a severe one for us. It admonishes us of the lesson is a severe one for us. It admonishes us of the great danger to which our civil and social reputation is exposed, and the injury which may be inflicted upon our commercial prosperity, should we, as a community, in any wise grow tolerant of such outrages or of those who

BLACK REPUBLICANS DO NOT WANT KANSAS A FREE STATE.

Ever since the enactment of an unobjectionable law providing for calling a convention in Kansas to frame a State constitution a large class of black republicans have advised, and their followers in that Territory have conformed to such advice, not to vote at the election for such delegates, while they insist that the free-State men constitute nine-tenths of the voters. The object of this absurd and unnatural advice is now quite apparent. They wish the convention to be controlled exclusively by pro-slavery men, and really desire that, in framing the constitution they may recognise slavery and prohibit its abolition and that an application may be made to Congress for admission with such constitution and succeed-and all for the purpose of enabling black republicans to continue excitement, without which they must remain in a hopeless minority. No other theory will account for the extraordinary course pursued. Men who believe and feel that they are in a large majority will exercise their right to vote unless some powerful notive restrains them. The pretence that they fear they would not be fairly enrolled as voters, when they could correct all errors of accident or design, is all idle assertion. The refusal to vote has the design of occasioning a slavery constitution and the admission of a slave State-and all to secure a subject of declamation, denunciation, and excitement, based upon the expectation that through such means the Fremont party may preserve its vitality and show of

Dr. Busques.-We learn on good authority that the officers of the Auburn State prison have failed to appreciate the medical skill of Dr. Biegler, and have put him to work learning the trade of a tailor. We had a personal interest in that matter. Two years ago, while on a visit to the prison, a Buffalo delegate, who had just ommenced a brief residence of twenty years and six months, begged of us to intercede for a place in the hospital for him. We did so, and got a good promise that he should be installed as nurse, and we did not like to have our protege overslaughed by a new comer.

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

STATE DEPARTMENT.

Trade of Shanghai, -A correspondent, under date of 31st comber last, writes as follows:

December last, writes as follows:

"The trade of this port has about doubled in two
years. In round numbers, I may state it at fifty millions
of dollars, which, at the current rates of exchange, would
give in American money eighty-five millions of dollars. The
silk has become the great staple of the export trade of
this port. This past year, in consequence of the great
demand in Europe created by the inundations in France,
the export has doubled.

"But little silk, comparatively speaking, has yet been
sent to the United States; but the trade in that article
shows a results and healthy increase.

sent to the United States; our the trade in that article shows a regular and healthy increase.

"Opium forms a most important portion of the import trade. While it is contraband by all treaties, yet the flags of all nations cover it. Through this drug and the cotton goods of Manchester, England controls the trade of the East, renders London the banking-house of the world, and obliges all nations to pay her tribute by comparison of steam lines are missions, exchanges, &c. Companies of steam, lines are subsidized, which, in their turn, empty into her lap th

proceeds of the joint enterprise.

"When the United States shall establish a line of when the United States shall establish a line of steamers across the Pacific from California to China ther they will begin to share with England a fair proportion of the rich commerce of the East, as well as improve the advantage they possess of a much superior geographical

"The drain of silver from Europe to supply the in mense trade of this port the last year has attracted much

attention throughout the world.

"By the mail line of steamers there has been imported rising of fourteen millions and by other vessels as much "In conclusion, I have only to remark that, so far

from the trade of this port being in 'abeyones,' it is greater than ever before, and is now equal in value to the whole foreign trade with China five years ago.

General Land Office. -Bonds approved during week ending June 6, 1857; Louis Palms, register at New Orleans, La. ---- \$10,000

H. W. Palfrey, receiver " 20,00 Charles C. Wagner, receiver at Stillwater, Minne-Number of letters received and entered on registers.

Number of patents written, 2,842.

COMMERCE, AGRICULTURE, AND MANUFACTURES The South has of late years repudiated in practice her old doctrine of let alone, or "pas trop gouverner,"

so far as the State governments are concerned, and no doubt will soon repudiate it in theory. Protection and encouragement by the State government of all industrial, commercial, manufacturing, agricultural, and educational interests is now the active policy of the South. She is as much opposed as ever to interference by the federal government in her domestic and industrial pursuits by the agency of a protective tariff: but she has surrendered the abstract principle of free trade, faissez laire and no government interference.

Like all new converts, she is blindly pushing her State protective system to extremes, and anticipating results from it that are absurd and self-contradictory. She would have the State foster and encourage agriculture, manufactures, and commerce. forgetting that if the agriculturist exchanges at home his surplus crop for home-made manufactures, there will be nothing to send abroad, and no occasion to purchase from abroad. Were the South to become manufacturing, as well as agricultural, she would have nothing wherewith to sustain foreign commerce, and have little necessity or occasion for such

But she will never become a manufacturing coun try so long as her soil, her climate, and her labor invite to agriculture, unless driven to it by abolition Agriculture is her favorite and most profitable pursuit. Her railroads now in prosecution will tend to render her still more agricultural, by diminishing the expense of sending her products to market and of procuring returns in the merchandise and manufactures of the North and of Europe. But if Europe and the North force her to it, she can easily manufacture for herself, and cut off all intercourse with them. She has skill, capital, energy, enterprise, abundance of water-power, and exhaustless coal

We believe that good feeling is about to be restored between the free and the slave States, but shall omit no opportunity to hasten the advent of the auspicious hour.

THE WEST POINT MILITARY ACADEMY.

Academy commenced on the 2d instant, and has not yet concluded. The following is a list of the firstclass. All its members have been in the Academy since July, 1853:

since July, 1000.

John C. Paffrey, Mass.,
Richard K. Meade, jr., Va.,
George H. Weeks, Me.,
Samuel W. Ferguson, S. C.,
John T. Magruder, at large,
Henry M. Robert, Ohio,
Thomas G. Baylor, Va.,
Thomas G. Baylor, Va.,
H. George A. Cunningham, Ala. J. L. Kirby Smith, at large, William P. Smith, Va., William P George A. Kensel, Ky., Charles H. Morgan, N. Y., Abram C. Wildrick, N. J., Oliver H. Fish, Ky., Wm. Sinclair, Ohio. Francis Beach, Conn.,

Harry C. McNeill, Texas, Ira W. Claffin, Iowa, Edward J. Conner, N. H., Joseph S. Conrad, N. Y., Lafayette Peck, Tenn., John S. Marmaduke, Mo., John S. Marmaduke, I George W. Holt, Ala. Robert H. Anderson, Ga. Thomas J. Lee, Ia., Augustus G. Robinson, Me., George Ryan, Conn., Charles E. Farrand, N. Y. Charles J. Walker, Ky., Edward R. Warner, Pa.

THE GRAND RESULT IN VIRGINIA. We copy the following from the Richmond Exam-

iner of yesterday morning's issue : "We are still without definite returns from a few ounties and one senatorial district in the State. We, counties and one senatorial district in the State. We, therefore, defer till Friday our table of the members elected to the two houses. Meanwhile, we may satisfy the reader with the assurance that the democrats have about 120 members of the house, and the opposition about 30. The democrats not quite 40 senators, and the opposition something over ten!

"An undivided democratic delegation to Congress." The election of a democratic as atterney general, the

"The election of a democrat as attorney general the gifted John Randolph Tucker—without opposition.
"The election of a commissioner of the board of pub-lic works (Dr. Kidwell) without opposition."

HON, JOHN C. MASON.

The Lexington (Kentucky) Statesman of the 5th

"We had this morning the pleasure of a visit from this invincible democrat, who, by the unanimous call of his party, is a candidate for Congress in the 9th district. As yet the factious opposition in that stronghold—a district which care. anan about a thousand majoritytrict which gave Buc have not been able to bring their strong man upon the track, and Mr. Mason walks the track alone. Mr. Mason's fidelity to the high interest of the country and his imhave not bee mediate constituents, his unswerving adherence to prin-ciple, and his invulnerable record while in Congress, have won for him the confidence and esteem of the free people which he has heretofore represented. The question is not, will he be elected, but how far he will increase the democratic majority of last fall?"

APPROACHING EXTINCTION OF THE IBISH LANGUAGE. - A curious table, which is given for the first time in the Irish census, looks like an indication of the approaching extinction of the Irish language. Less than five per cent. of the population have returned themselves as ignorant of English, and not a fourth of the whole are able to speak the original language of their country.